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THE CHRONICLE
of Higher Education®

ISSN 0009-5982

November 11, 1981 • $1.25
Volume XXIII, Number 11

News Summary

Articles on inside pages

The Educational Testing Service is moving to allow more scrutiny of its tests and to reduce the pressure for federal intervention. Story on Page 3.

A $33-million cut in the University of Washington's biennial budget may mean layoffs of nearly 900 employees and disruption of faculty members' careers. Story on Page 5.

Frank Press may prove more visible as the new president of the National Academy of Sciences than he was as President Carter's science adviser. Story on Page 9.

Public broadcasting will begin experimenting with commercial advertising next spring. Story on Page 8.

Medical schools must increase their emphasis on preventing, not just curing, disease, says Richard S. Schweiker, Secretary of Health and Human Services. Story on Page 8.

The U.S. Supreme Court has been urged not to let a citizens' group challenge the transfer of surplus federal property to a church college. Story on Page 15.

Many black colleges have been inadvertently excluded from a program aiding developing institutions, say two Senators. Story on Page 16.

Legislators, as well as college groups, are unhappy with the Education Department's proposals for distributing Pell Grants next year. Story on Page 17.

To the dismay of some of its fans, science fiction is firmly entrenched in university classrooms and scholarly criticism. Story on Page 21.

Dissatisfaction has spread among black students in South African universities, says an institute of race relations. Story on Page 19.

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Faculty Salaries Up 8.9 Pct. but Fail to Keep Pace with Consumer Prices

By Jack Magarrell

Faculty salaries are 8.9 per cent higher this year than last, according to the Chronicle Survey.

Only a few months ago, that increase would have appeared to be keeping up with the cost of living, but the latest report on consumer prices changed that.

In the three months following July 1, when many institutions started their fiscal years, the Labor Department's Consumer Price Index rose at a seasonally adjusted annual rate of 13.5 per cent.

Downward Price Trend Reversed

That rate contrasted sharply with the price trend from January through June, when administrators, trustees, and legislators were making decisions about faculty-salary increases.

The Labor Department said the Con-

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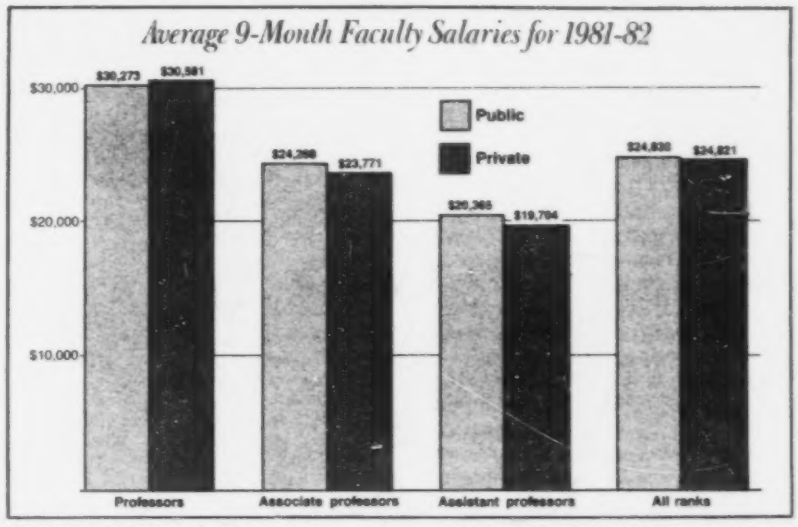


CHRONICLE CHART BY PETER H. STAFFORD

SOURCE: CHRONICLE SURVEY BY JOHN MINTER ASSOCIATES

Cuts in U.S. Research Support Batter National Laboratories

By Kim McDonald

WASHINGTON

While universities are feeling the pinch of limited federal support for research, the situation at many national laboratories—where some university scientists conduct their investigations—is substantially worse.

Directors of many of the major national laboratories supported by the Department of Energy say they have already made substantial reductions in their staffs to meet reduced budgets and to prepare for further cuts this year.

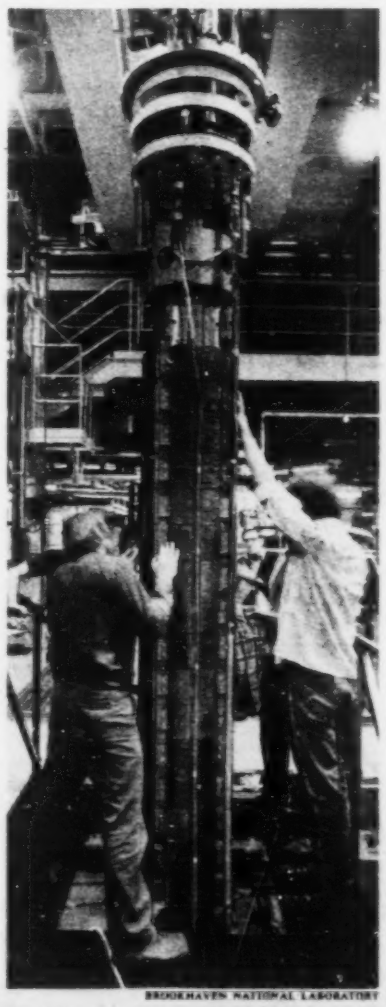
At Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory in California and at the Fermi National Accelerator Laboratory in Batavia, Ill., for example, 12 per cent of the employees have recently been laid off, according to directors there.

At the Brookhaven National Laboratory in New York, staff reductions will approach 25 per cent within a year, according to its director, George H. Vineyard.

"President Reagan's announcement . . . that the fiscal year 1982 budget for most government agencies was to be reduced a further 12 per cent sent a wave of apprehension through our national laboratories and major research universities," said Frank Press, president of the National Academy of Sciences, in a recent editorial in *Science* magazine.

"The earliest impact will be felt in the

Continued on Page 10, Column 1



Researchers check a prototype of a superconducting magnet designed for a particle accelerator at Brookhaven. Budget cuts threaten the project.

BROOKHAVEN NATIONAL LABORATORY

Minnesota Fights State Dept. Limits on Chinese Student

By Austin C. Wehrwein

MINNEAPOLIS

The president of the University of Minnesota has strongly rejected a State Department demand that the institution restrict a visiting Chinese student's computer-science studies here.

President C. Peter Magrath said he was "appalled and puzzled" by a letter that the university had received from Keith Powell, II, a State Department exchange officer on the China desk.

Mr. Powell asked that the university limit the activities of Qi Yulu, an exchange student from the Institute of Computer Technology at the Chinese Academy of Sciences in Peking.

'Minimal Involvement'

The letter, addressed to W. R. Franta, a professor of computer science who is the Chinese student's adviser, suggested that Qi Yulu be denied access to unpublished or classified government-financed work and that his courses have "minimal involvement" in applied research.

"The U.S. government regularly reviews the programs of Chinese exchange visitors in scientific and technical programs to meet export control and national security concerns," it said. "Various government technicians have reviewed the program of Qi Yulu."

In Qi Yulu's case, Mr. Powell said, the reviewers had "concerns about the potential loss of critical U.S. technology in the area of computer-software technology."

His letter said, "There should be no ac-

Continued on Page 10, Column 1

CHRONICLE SURVEY

Faculty Salaries for 1981-82

Estimates of college and university pay, with year's increases by rank and type of institution

Salaries of full-time faculty members on 9-month contracts

	Public				Private				Total			
	Average (a)	High (b)	Median (c)	Low (d)	Average (a)	High (b)	Median (c)	Low (d)	Average (a)	High (b)	Median (c)	Low (d)
Institutions granting doctoral degrees												
Professor	$34,684	$40,000	$34,286	$30,000	$36,700	$40,700	$36,000	$33,100	$35,223	$40,150	$35,800	$32,000
Associate professor	25,488	27,700	24,800	22,680	26,694	31,000	26,000	24,500	25,810	28,381	25,154	23,700
Assistant professor	21,133	23,000	20,400	18,532	21,427	25,510	21,401	19,000	21,212	23,496	20,500	18,800
All ranks	27,546	33,000	26,150	21,578	30,573	37,000	31,800	24,717	28,355	35,000	27,913	22,582
Institutions granting other graduate degrees												
Professor	$29,926	$33,317	$30,150	$26,000	$29,711	$32,000	$29,000	$25,375	$29,868	$32,890	$29,500	$25,784
Associate professor	24,109	26,000	24,000	22,774	23,161	25,200	22,600	20,500	23,854	25,401	23,500	21,150
Assistant professor	19,841	21,714	19,610	18,150	20,234	21,100	19,000	17,850	19,947	21,200	19,550	18,000
All ranks	24,712	28,700	24,228	20,800	23,508	26,900	22,600	18,700	24,388	28,000	23,800	19,610
Institutions granting only bachelor's degrees												
Professor	—	—	—	—	$24,329	$29,350	$24,995	$21,000	$24,329	$29,350	$24,995	$21,000
Associate professor	—	—	—	—	21,088	23,300	20,903	18,065	21,088	23,300	20,903	18,065
Assistant professor	—	—	—	—	16,734	18,628	17,100	15,500	16,734	18,628	17,100	15,500
All ranks	—	—	—	—	19,715	23,734	19,450	16,500	19,715	23,734	19,450	16,500
2-year institutions with academic ranks												
Professor	$25,949	$28,650	$23,900	$21,000	—	—	—	—	$25,949	$28,650	$23,900	$21,000
Associate professor	23,157	24,550	22,675	20,150	—	—	—	—	23,157	24,550	22,675	20,150
Assistant professor	20,239	22,000	20,600	18,000	—	—	—	—	20,239	22,000	20,600	18,000
All ranks	22,067	24,250	21,490	19,000	—	—	—	—	22,067	24,250	21,490	19,000
Institutions without academic ranks												
Total	$24,086	$28,000	$23,073	$20,200	—	—	—	—	$23,941	$27,939	$23,000	$20,000
All institutions except those without academic ranks												
Professor	$30,273	$36,000	$31,256	$27,000	$30,581	$36,000	$29,700	$24,950	$30,353	$36,000	$30,600	$26,000
Associate professor	24,268	26,185	24,100	22,000	23,771	25,750	22,500	19,822	24,138	26,000	23,760	21,000
Assistant professor	20,365	22,000	19,980	18,100	19,704	20,200	18,133	16,400	20,192	21,153	18,800	17,000
All ranks	24,838	29,880	24,344	20,500	24,821	28,600	22,400	18,065	24,834	29,215	23,500	19,000

Salaries of full-time faculty members whose contracts are for 10, 11, or 12 months

10 months, all ranks	$24,415	$27,960	$24,500	$21,499	$24,235	$27,800	$23,000	$19,440	$24,777	$27,876	$23,506	$20,400
11 or 12 months, all ranks	28,102	34,000	27,047	21,600	25,961	28,100	22,000	18,585	27,543	31,000	24,000	19,330

Increase over 1980-81 salaries, 9-month contracts

	Public				Private				Total			
	Average (e)	High (f)	Median (g)	Low (h)	Average (e)	High (f)	Median (g)	Low (h)	Average (e)	High (f)	Median (g)	Low (h)
Institutions granting doctoral degrees												
Professor	8.2%	11.0%	7.7%	5.5%	10.0%	13.4%	10.7%	8.6%	8.7%	12.8%	9.4%	6.4%
Associate professor	8.2%	11.2%	7.8%	5.3%	12.5%	16.3%	12.3%	8.5%	9.4%	12.9%	8.9%	6.0%
Assistant professor	8.7%	12.5%	7.6%	5.0%	10.4%	12.5%	8.7%	7.7%	9.2%	12.5%	8.1%	6.0%
All ranks	8.3%	11.2%	7.7%	5.3%	10.4%	13.9%	10.1%	7.8%	8.9%	12.7%	9.0%	6.1%
Institutions granting other graduate degrees												
Professor	7.3%	10.1%	6.8%	4.9%	9.7%	12.2%	9.5%	7.7%	7.9%	11.1%	8.3%	6.0%
Associate professor	9.1%	12.0%	8.7%	6.0%	11.6%	15.0%	10.4%	8.4%	9.7%	13.5%	10.0%	7.7%
Assistant professor	8.2%	10.5%	7.0%	5.2%	9.7%	12.2%	10.2%	6.3%	8.6%	12.0%	8.3%	6.0%
All ranks	8.1%	11.1%	7.5%	5.3%	10.5%	12.6%	10.0%	7.9%	8.7%	12.0%	9.1%	6.3%
Institutions granting only bachelor's degrees												
Professor	—	—	—	—	10.0%	12.1%	10.0%	7.5%	10.0%	12.1%	10.0%	7.5%
Associate professor	—	—	—	—	9.7%	12.1%	9.8%	6.7%	9.7%	12.1%	9.8%	6.7%
Assistant professor	—	—	—	—	10.1%	12.3%	10.0%	6.9%	10.1%	12.3%	10.0%	6.9%
All ranks	—	—	—	—	9.9%	12.3%	9.9%	6.9%	9.9%	12.3%	9.9%	6.9%
2-year institutions with academic ranks												
Professor	9.9%	15.0%	9.5%	6.6%	—	—	—	—	9.9%	15.0%	9.5%	6.6%
Associate professor	8.9%	11.6%	10.0%	7.8%	—	—	—	—	8.9%	11.6%	10.0%	7.8%
Assistant professor	9.5%	12.7%	9.9%	6.2%	—	—	—	—	9.5%	12.7%	9.9%	6.2%
All ranks	8.9%	12.5%	9.8%	6.2%	—	—	—	—	8.9%	12.5%	9.8%	6.2%
Institutions without academic ranks												
Total	8.7%	11.5%	9.4%	5.9%	—	—	—	—	8.7%	11.7%	9.4%	6.1%
All institutions except those without academic ranks												
Professor	8.3%	10.9%	7.4%	5.5%	9.8%	12.8%	10.0%	7.8%	8.7%	12.3%	9.1%	6.5%
Associate professor	8.7%	11.5%	8.7%	5.7%	11.5%	13.8%	10.0%	7.8%	9.4%	12.6%	9.7%	6.8%
Assistant professor	8.8%	12.0%	7.4%	5.2%	10.0%	12.4%	9.8%	6.9%	9.1%	12.3%	9.1%	6.2%
All ranks	8.4%	11.2%	7.8%	5.3%	10.4%	12.7%	10.0%	7.6%	8.9%	12.4%	9.2%	6.3%

Increase over 1980-81 salaries, contracts for 10, 11, or 12 months

10 months, all ranks	7.9%	10.5%	7.3%	4.8%	10.6%	12.2%	10.1%	7.4%	8.6%	11.8%	8.7%	5.8%
11 or 12 months, all ranks	6.9%	9.8%	6.9%	2.5%	9.5%	12.3%	10.0%	6.5%	7.5%	11.8%	9.2%	5.2%

SOURCE: SURVEY FOR THE CHRONICLE BY JOHN MINTER ASSOCIATES

(a) Estimated mean base salary for 1981-82. Does not include additional earnings or fringe benefits.
(b) One-fourth of the faculty members receive this amount or more.
(c) One-half of the faculty members receive this amount or more.
(d) One-fourth of the faculty members receive this amount or less.
(e) Increase in average salary in 1981-82 over 1980-81.
(f) One-fourth of the faculty members received salary increases larger than this.
(g) One-half of the faculty members received salary increases larger than this.
(h) One-fourth of the faculty members received salary increases smaller than this.
— Indicates too few data for reliable estimate.

Note: Survey data are based on responses of 4,319 individuals, weighted to represent faculty members at colleges and universities of all types except law and medical schools, proprietary institutions, private two-year colleges, and colleges with fewer than 500 students. Faculty members in the group from which the sample was drawn were those who offered courses in the fall of 1980. Those hired for their first faculty jobs in the fall of 1981 were not included.
Salary figures do not include the value of contributed services of members of religious orders or others.
There is a 95-per-cent probability that the mean salary for all ranks, all institutions is within $624 of the amount listed. Statistical confidence intervals for other salary averages in the table are included in a technical report on survey design and sampling statistics, which will be available from John Minter Associates late in January. Specific questions may be addressed to John Minter Associates, P.O. Box 107, Boulder, Colo. 80306.

Faculty Salaries Rise but Fail to Keep Up with Prices

Continued from Page 1

sumer Price Index had risen at seasonally adjusted annual rates of 9.6 per cent in the first quarter of 1981 and 7.4 per cent in the second quarter. Those rates were down dramatically from the price increases of 12.4 per cent reported for 1980 and 13.3 per cent for 1979.

The estimated increase of 8.9 per cent for faculty members compares with an average wage adjustment of 11.5 per cent in the first year of contracts signed in major collective-bargaining settlements in private industry during the first nine months of this year.

The Commerce Department reported that during the 12 months ending September 30, average hourly earnings of workers in private, nonfarm jobs rose 8.7 per cent, but for some workers there were fewer hours of work per week. The Labor Department said average weekly earnings of production workers and other nonsupervisory workers on private, nonfarm payrolls rose 7.6 per cent during the 12 months.

10 Pct. Raises at Private Colleges

The Chronicle Survey of faculty salaries was designed and conducted by John Minter Associates, a research organization in Boulder, Colo., that specializes in higher-education studies.

The survey, which collected data this fall from 4,319 individual faculty members in a national sample, found that, compared with last year's salary increases, faculty members at public institutions got smaller raises this year while those at private institutions got more.

The average salary increase for faculty members at public colleges and universities was 8.4 per cent, compared with 10.4 per cent for those at private institutions. A year ago, the average increases were 8.6 per cent at public institutions and 9.9 per cent at private institutions.

The average increase of 8.9 per cent for all faculty members is the same as last year's, according to the survey.

The average salary this year for full-time faculty members on nine-month contracts is $24,834, the survey found. At private institutions, the average is $24,821; at public institutions, $24,838.

2-Year Colleges Average $22,067

At private research and Ph.D.-granting universities, faculty members report an average salary of $30,573 this year, an increase of 10.4 per cent over last year. At comparable public institutions, the average is $27,546, an increase of 8.3 per cent.

At private colleges offering only bachelor's degrees, the average salary is $19,715, an increase of 9.9 per cent. At public community colleges, the average is $22,067, an increase of 8.9 per cent.

The Chronicle Survey sample did not include faculty members in medical or law schools, at proprietary institutions, private junior colleges, or institutions with fewer than 500 students. Persons not employed as faculty members a year ago were not included in the sample. The salary figures do not include fringe benefits or additional earnings.

Survey data to be analyzed and reported in future issues of *The Chronicle* include faculty members' earnings above base salaries, as well as salary variations by discipline, sex, age, and tenure status.

The Chronicle Survey's salary data are obtained directly from individual faculty members, in contrast to the salary data that are collected later in the year from colleges and universities by the National Center for Education Statistics and the American Association of University Professors.

AAUP to Enlarge Faculty Pay Study After U.S. Cutback

WASHINGTON

The American Association of University Professors is sending questionnaires on faculty salaries to colleges and universities this fall in an effort to fill an information gap opened up by budget cuts at the Department of Education.

The A.A.U.P. received a grant from the Exxon Education Foundation to cover costs of the survey.

Each year the A.A.U.P. publishes data on faculty salaries for the previous academic year. The association conducted its own yearly surveys of faculty salaries from 1958 through 1975 but since then has relied on the Department of Education's National Center for Education Statistics to gather the information.

Less Comprehensive

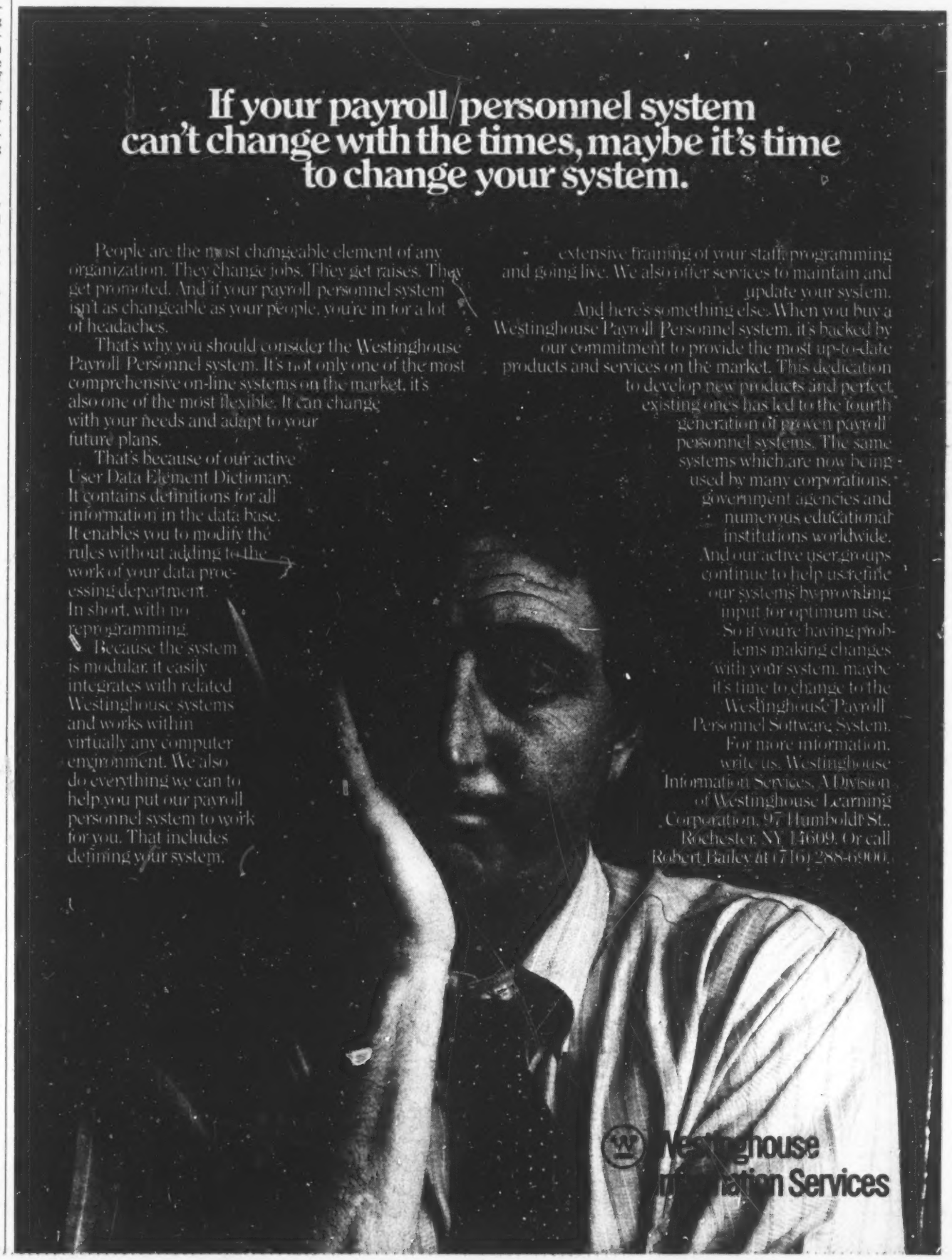
Irving J. Spitzberg, Jr., general secretary of the faculty organization, said orders from the Office of Management and Budget had forced N.C.E.S. to make its survey less comprehensive. So the A.A.U.P. will gather supplementary data on faculty salaries.

The A.A.U.P. survey will contain only salary questions deleted from the federal study, he said.

The A.A.U.P. questionnaire deals specifically with average salaries and pay raises of faculty members who taught at the same institution last year and this year, and with the number of men and women employed at each of 50 salary levels.

Data from both the A.A.U.P. and N.C.E.S. surveys will be used to prepare the faculty organization's annual salary report. The salary report will be prepared by Maryse Eymonerie, former A.A.U.P. research director, who is now an independent contractor.

—J.M.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